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## The Newport Mercury

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THIS NEWPORT MERCURY was established in June, 1856, and is now in its one hundred and fourth year. It is the oldest newspaper in the United States, and has been published continuously since that time. It is published every day except on Sundays and public holidays. It is published at the rate of \$1.00 per copy in advance, and \$1.25 per copy in arrears. It is published at the rate of \$10.00 per annum in advance, and \$12.00 per annum in arrears. It is published at the rate of \$25.00 per annum in advance, and \$30.00 per annum in arrears. It is published at the rate of \$50.00 per annum in advance, and \$60.00 per annum in arrears. It is published at the rate of \$100.00 per annum in advance, and \$120.00 per annum in arrears. It is published at the rate of \$200.00 per annum in advance, and \$240.00 per annum in arrears. It is published at the rate of \$400.00 per annum in advance, and \$480.00 per annum in arrears. It is published at the rate of \$800.00 per annum in advance, and \$960.00 per annum in arrears. It is published at the rate of \$1,600.00 per annum in advance, and \$1,920.00 per annum in arrears. It is published at the rate of \$3,200.00 per annum in advance, and \$3,840.00 per annum in arrears. It is published at the rate of \$6,400.00 per annum in advance, and \$7,680.00 per annum in arrears. It is published at the rate of \$12,800.00 per annum in advance, and \$15,360.00 per annum in arrears. It is published at the rate of \$25,600.00 per annum in advance, and \$30,720.00 per annum in arrears. It is published at the rate of \$51,200.00 per annum in advance, and \$61,440.00 per annum in arrears. It is published at the rate of \$102,400.00 per annum in advance, and \$122,880.00 per annum in arrears. It is published at the rate of \$204,800.00 per annum in advance, and \$245,760.00 per annum in arrears. It is published at the rate of \$409,600.00 per annum in advance, and \$491,520.00 per annum in arrears. It is published at the rate of \$819,200.00 per annum in advance, and \$983,040.00 per annum in arrears. It is published at the rate of \$1,638,400.00 per annum in advance, and \$1,966,080.00 per annum in arrears. It is published at the rate of \$3,276,800.00 per annum in advance, and \$3,932,160.00 per annum in arrears. It is published at the rate of \$6,553,600.00 per annum in advance, and \$7,864,320.00 per annum in arrears. It is published at the rate of \$13,107,200.00 per annum in advance, and \$15,728,640.00 per annum in arrears. It is published at the rate of \$26,214,400.00 per annum in advance, and \$31,457,280.00 per annum in arrears. It is published at the rate of \$52,428,800.00 per annum in advance, and \$62,914,560.00 per annum in arrears. It is published at the rate of \$104,857,600.00 per annum in advance, and \$125,829,120.00 per annum in arrears. It is published at the rate of \$209,715,200.00 per annum in advance, and \$251,658,240.00 per annum in arrears. It is published at the rate of \$419,430,400.00 per annum in advance, and \$503,316,480.00 per annum in arrears. It is published at the rate of \$838,860,800.00 per annum in advance, and \$1,006,632,960.00 per annum in arrears. It is published at the rate of \$1,677,721,600.00 per annum in advance, and \$2,013,265,920.00 per annum in arrears. It is published at the rate of \$3,355,443,200.00 per annum in advance, and \$4,026,531,840.00 per annum in arrears. It is published at the rate of \$6,710,886,400.00 per annum in advance, and \$8,053,063,680.00 per annum in arrears. It is published at the rate of \$13,421,772,800.00 per annum in advance, and \$16,106,127,360.00 per annum in arrears. It is published at the rate of \$26,843,545,600.00 per annum in advance, and \$32,212,254,720.00 per annum in arrears. It is published at the rate of \$53,687,091,200.00 per annum in advance, and \$64,424,509,440.00 per annum in arrears. It is published at the rate of \$107,374,182,400.00 per annum in advance, and \$128,849,018,880.00 per annum in arrears. It is published at the rate of \$214,748,364,800.00 per annum in advance, and \$257,698,037,760.00 per annum in arrears. It is published at the rate of \$429,496,729,600.00 per annum in advance, and \$515,396,075,520.00 per annum in arrears. It is published at the rate of \$858,993,459,200.00 per annum in advance, and \$1,030,792,151,040.00 per annum in arrears. It is published at the rate of \$1,717,986,918,400.00 per annum in advance, and \$2,061,584,302,080.00 per annum in arrears. It is published at the rate of \$3,435,973,836,800.00 per annum in advance, and \$4,123,168,604,160.00 per annum in arrears. It is published at the rate of \$6,871,947,673,600.00 per annum in advance, and \$8,246,337,208,320.00 per annum in arrears. It is published at the rate of \$13,743,895,347,200.00 per annum in advance, and \$16,492,674,416,640.00 per annum in arrears. It is published at the rate of \$27,487,790,694,400.00 per annum in advance, and \$32,985,348,833,280.00 per annum in arrears. It is published at the rate of \$54,975,581,388,800.00 per annum in advance, and \$65,970,697,666,560.00 per annum in arrears. It is published at the rate of \$109,951,162,777,600.00 per annum in advance, and \$131,941,395,333,120.00 per annum in arrears. It is published at the rate of \$219,902,325,555,200.00 per annum in advance, and \$263,882,790,666,240.00 per annum in arrears. It is published at the rate of \$439,804,651,110,400.00 per annum in advance, and \$527,765,581,332,480.00 per annum in arrears. It is published at the rate of \$879,609,302,220,800.00 per annum in advance, and \$1,055,531,162,664,960.00 per annum in arrears. It is published at the rate of \$1,759,218,604,441,600.00 per annum in advance, and \$2,111,062,325,329,920.00 per annum in arrears. It is published at the rate of \$3,518,437,208,883,200.00 per annum in advance, and \$4,222,124,650,659,840.00 per annum in arrears. It is published at the rate of \$7,036,874,417,766,400.00 per annum in advance, and \$8,444,249,301,319,680.00 per annum in arrears. It is published at the rate of \$14,073,748,835,532,800.00 per annum in advance, and \$16,888,498,602,639,360.00 per annum in arrears. It is published at the rate of \$28,147,497,671,065,600.00 per annum in advance, and \$33,776,997,205,278,720.00 per annum in arrears. It is published at the rate of \$56,294,995,342,131,200.00 per annum in advance, and \$67,553,994,410,557,440.00 per annum in arrears. It is published at the rate of \$112,589,990,684,262,400.00 per annum in advance, and \$135,107,988,821,114,880.00 per annum in arrears. It is published at the rate of \$225,179,981,368,524,800.00 per annum in advance, and \$270,215,977,642,229,760.00 per annum in arrears. It is published at the rate of \$450,359,962,737,049,600.00 per annum in advance, and \$540,431,955,284,459,520.00 per annum in arrears. It is published at the rate of \$900,719,925,474,099,200.00 per annum in advance, and \$1,080,863,910,568,919,040.00 per annum in arrears. It is published at the rate of \$1,801,439,850,948,198,400.00 per annum in advance, and \$2,161,727,821,137,838,080.00 per annum in arrears. It is published at the rate of \$3,602,879,701,896,396,800.00 per annum in advance, and \$4,323,455,642,275,676,160.00 per annum in arrears. It is published at the rate of \$7,205,759,403,792,793,600.00 per annum in advance, and \$8,646,911,284,551,352,320.00 per annum in arrears. It is published at the rate of \$14,411,518,807,585,587,200.00 per annum in advance, and \$17,293,822,569,102,704,640.00 per annum in arrears. It is published at the rate of \$28,823,037,615,171,174,400.00 per annum in advance, and \$34,587,645,138,205,409,280.00 per annum in arrears. It is published at the rate of \$57,646,075,230,342,348,800.00 per annum in advance, and \$69,175,290,276,410,818,560.00 per annum in arrears. It is published at the rate of \$115,292,150,460,684,697,600.00 per annum in advance, and \$138,350,580,552,821,637,120.00 per annum in arrears. It is published at the rate of \$230,584,300,921,369,395,200.00 per annum in advance, and \$276,701,161,105,643,274,240.00 per annum in arrears. It is published at the rate of \$461,168,601,842,738,790,400.00 per annum in advance, and \$553,402,322,211,286,548,480.00 per annum in arrears. It is published at the rate of \$922,337,203,685,477,580,800.00 per annum in advance, and \$1,106,804,644,422,573,096,960.00 per annum in arrears. It is published at the rate of \$1,844,674,407,370,955,161,600.00 per annum in advance, and \$2,213,609,288,845,146,193,920.00 per annum in arrears. It is published at the rate of \$3,689,348,814,741,910,323,200.00 per annum in advance, and \$4,427,218,577,690,292,387,840.00 per annum in arrears. It is published at the rate of \$7,378,697,629,483,820,646,400.00 per annum in advance, and \$8,854,437,155,380,584,775,680.00 per annum in arrears. It is published at the rate of \$14,757,395,258,967,641,292,800.00 per annum in advance, and \$17,708,874,310,761,169,551,360.00 per annum in arrears. It is published at the rate of \$29,514,790,517,935,282,585,600.00 per annum in advance, and \$35,417,748,621,522,339,102,720.00 per annum in arrears. It is published at the rate of \$59,029,581,035,870,565,171,200.00 per annum in advance, and \$70,835,497,243,044,678,205,440.00 per annum in arrears. It is published at the rate of \$118,059,162,071,741,130,342,400.00 per annum in advance, and \$141,670,994,486,089,356,410,880.00 per annum in arrears. It is published at the rate of \$236,118,324,143,482,260,684,800.00 per annum in advance, and \$283,341,988,972,178,712,821,760.00 per annum in arrears. It is published at the rate of \$472,236,648,286,964,521,369,600.00 per annum in advance, and \$566,683,977,944,357,425,643,520.00 per annum in arrears. It is published at the rate of \$944,473,296,573,929,042,739,200.00 per annum in advance, and \$1,133,367,955,888,714,851,287,040.00 per annum in arrears. It is published at the rate of \$1,888,946,593,147,858,085,478,400.00 per annum in advance, and \$2,266,735,911,777,429,702,574,080.00 per annum in arrears. It is published at the rate of \$3,777,893,186,295,716,170,956,800.00 per annum in advance, and \$4,533,471,823,554,859,405,148,160.00 per annum in arrears. It is published at the rate of \$7,555,786,372,591,432,341,913,600.00 per annum in advance, and \$9,066,943,647,109,718,810,296,320.00 per annum in arrears. It is published at the rate of \$15,111,572,745,182,864,683,827,200.00 per annum in advance, and \$18,133,887,294,219,437,620,592,640.00 per annum in arrears. It is published at the rate of \$30,223,145,490,365,729,367,654,400.00 per annum in advance, and \$36,267,774,588,438,875,241,185,280.00 per annum in arrears. It is published at the rate of \$60,446,290,980,731,458,735,308,800.00 per annum in advance, and \$72,535,549,176,877,750,482,370,560.00 per annum in arrears. It is published at the rate of \$120,892,581,961,462,917,470,617,600.00 per annum in advance, and \$145,071,098,353,755,500,964,741,120.00 per annum in arrears. It is published at the rate of \$241,785,163,922,925,834,941,235,200.00 per annum in advance, and \$290,142,196,707,511,001,929,482,240.00 per annum in arrears. It is published at the rate of \$483,570,327,845,851,669,882,470,400.00 per annum in advance, and \$580,284,393,415,022,003,858,964,480.00 per annum in arrears. It is published at the rate of \$967,140,655,691,703,339,764,940,800.00 per annum in advance, and \$1,160,568,786,830,044,007,717,928,960.00 per annum in arrears. It is published at the rate of \$1,934,281,311,383,406,679,529,881,600.00 per annum in advance, and \$2,321,137,573,660,088,015,435,857,920.00 per annum in arrears. It is published at the rate of \$3,868,562,622,766,813,359,059,763,200.00 per annum in advance, and \$4,642,275,147,320,176,030,871,771,840.00 per annum in arrears. It is published at the rate of \$7,737,125,245,533,626,718,119,526,400.00 per annum in advance, and \$9,284,550,294,640,352,061,743,543,680.00 per annum in arrears. It is published at the rate of \$15,474,250,491,067,253,436,239,052,800.00 per annum in advance, and \$18,569,100,589,280,704,123,487,087,360.00 per annum in arrears. It is published at the rate of \$30,948,500,982,134,506,872,478,105,600.00 per annum in advance, and \$37,138,201,178,561,408,246,974,174,720.00 per annum in arrears. It is published at the rate of \$61,897,001,964,269,013,744,956,211,200.00 per annum in advance, and \$74,276,402,357,122,816,493,948,349,440.00 per annum in arrears. It is published at the rate of \$123,794,003,928,538,027,489,912,422,400.00 per annum in advance, and \$148,552,804,714,245,632,987,896,698,880.00 per annum in arrears. It is published at the rate of \$247,588,007,857,076,054,979,824,844,800.00 per annum in advance, and \$297,105,609,428,491,265,975,793,397,760.00 per annum in arrears. It is published at the rate of \$495,176,015,714,152,109,959,649,689,600.00 per annum in advance, and \$594,211,218,856,982,531,951,586,795,520.00 per annum in arrears. It is published at the rate of \$990,352,031,428,304,219,919,299,379,200.00 per annum in advance, and \$1,188,422,437,713,965,063,903,173,591,040.00 per annum in arrears. It is published at the rate of \$1,980,704,062,856,608,439,838,598,758,400.00 per annum in advance, and \$2,376,844,875,427,930,127,806,347,182,080.00 per annum in arrears. It is published at the rate of \$3,961,408,125,713,216,879,677,197,516,800.00 per annum in advance, and \$4,753,689,750,855,860,255,612,694,364,160.00 per annum in arrears. It is published at the rate of \$7,922,816,251,426,433,759,354,395,033,600.00 per annum in advance, and \$9,507,379,501,711,720,511,225,388,728,320.00 per annum in arrears. It is published at the rate of \$15,845,632,502,852,867,518,708,790,067,200.00 per annum in advance, and \$19,014,759,003,423,441,022,450,777,456,640.00 per annum in arrears. It is published at the rate of \$31,691,265,005,705,735,037,417,581,134,400.00 per annum in advance, and \$38,029,518,006,846,882,044,901,554,913,280.00 per annum in arrears. It is published at the rate of \$63,382,530,011,411,470,074,835,162,268,800.00 per annum in advance, and \$76,059,036,013,693,764,089,803,109,826,560.00 per annum in arrears. It is published at the rate of \$126,765,060,022,822,940,149,670,324,537,600.00 per annum in advance, and \$152,118,072,027,387,528,178,606,219,653,120.00 per annum in arrears. It is published at the rate of \$253,530,120,045,645,880,299,340,649,075,200.00 per annum in advance, and \$304,236,144,054,775,056,357,212,439,306,240.00 per annum in arrears. It is published at the rate of \$507,060,240,091,291,760,598,681,298,150,400.00 per annum in advance, and \$608,472,288,109,550,112,714,424,878,612,480.00 per annum in arrears. It is published at the rate of \$1,014,120,480,182,583,521,197,362,596,300,800.00 per annum in advance, and \$1,216,944,576,219,100,225,428,849,757,224,960.00 per annum in arrears. It is published at the rate of \$2,028,240,960,365,167,042,394,725,192,601,600.00 per annum in advance, and \$2,433,889,152,438,200,450,857,699,514,449,920.00 per annum in arrears. It is published at the rate of \$4,056,481,920,730,334,084,789,450,385,203,200.00 per annum in advance, and \$4,867,778,304,876,400,901,715,399,028,899,840.00 per annum in arrears. It is published at the rate of \$8,112,963,841,460,668,169,578,900,770,406,400.00 per annum in advance, and \$9,735,556,609,752,801,803,430,798,057,799,680.00 per annum in arrears. It is published at the rate of \$16,225,927,682,921,336,339,157,817,541,112,800.00 per annum in advance, and \$19,471,113,219,505,603,606,861,596,155,599,360.00 per annum in arrears. It is published at the rate of \$32,451,855,365,842,672,678,315,635,082,225,600.00 per annum in advance, and \$38,942,226,439,011,207,213,723,192,311,198,720.00 per annum in arrears. It is published at the rate of \$64,903,710,731,685,345,356,631,270,164,451,200.00 per annum in advance, and \$77,884,452,878,022,414,427,446,384,622,397,440.00 per annum in arrears. It is published at the rate of \$129,807,421,463,370,690,713,262,540,328,902,400.00 per annum in advance, and \$155,768,905,756,044,828,854,892,769,244,794,880.00 per annum in arrears. It is published at the rate of \$259,614,842,926,741,381,426,525,081,057,804,800.00 per annum in advance, and \$311,537,811,512,089,657,709,785,538,489,589,760.00 per annum in arrears. It is published at the rate of \$519,229,685,853,482,762,853,050,162,115,609,600.00 per annum in advance, and \$623,075,623,024,179,315,419,571,076,979,179,520.00 per annum in arrears. It is published at the rate of \$1,038,459,371,706,965,525,706,100,324,231,219,200.00 per annum in advance, and \$1,246,151,246,048,358,630,838,142,152,958,359,040.00 per annum in arrears. It is published at the rate of \$2,076,918,743,413,931,051,412,200,648,462,438,400.00 per annum in advance, and \$2,492,302,492,096,717,261,676,284,305,916,718,080.00 per annum in arrears. It is published at the rate of \$4,153,837,486,827,862,102,824,401,296,924,876,800.00 per annum in advance, and \$4,984,604,984,193,434,523,352,568,611,833,436,160.00 per annum in arrears. It is published at the rate of \$8,307,674,973,655,724,205,648,802,593,849,753,600.00 per annum in advance, and \$9,969,209,968,386,869,046,705,137,223,666,872,320.00 per annum in arrears. It is published at the rate of \$16,615,349,947,311,448,411,297,605,187,739,507,200.00 per annum in advance, and \$19,938,419,936,773,738,093,410,274,447,333,644,640.00 per annum in arrears. It is published at the rate of \$33,230,699,894,622,896,822,594,210,375,479,014,400.00 per annum in advance, and \$39,876,839,873,547,476,186,820,548,894,667,289,280.00 per annum in arrears. It is published at the rate of \$66,461,399,789,245,793,645,188,420,750,958,028,800.00 per annum in advance, and \$79,753,679,747,094,952,373,641,097,797,334,578,560.00 per annum in arrears. It is published at the rate of \$132,922,799,578,491,587,291,376,840,151,917,057,600.00 per annum in advance, and \$159,507,359,494,189,904,747,282,195,594,669,157,120.00 per annum in arrears. It is published at the rate of \$265,845,599,156,983,174,582,753,680,303,834,115,200.00 per annum in advance, and \$319,014,718,988,379,809,494,564,391,189,338,314,240.00 per annum in arrears. It is published at the rate of \$531,691,198,313,966,349,165,507,367,607,668,230,400.00 per annum in advance, and \$638,029,437,976,759,618,989,128,782,378,676,628,480.00 per annum in arrears. It is published at the rate of \$1,063,382,396,627,932,698,331,014,735,215,336,460,800.00 per annum in advance, and \$1,276,058,875,953,519,237,977,257,564,757,353,256,960.00 per annum in arrears. It is published at the rate of \$2,126,764,793,255,865,396,662,029,470,430,672,921,600.00 per annum in advance, and \$2,552,117,751,907,038,475,954,515,129,514,706,513,920.00 per annum in arrears. It is published at the rate of \$4,253,529,586,511,730,793,324,058,940,861,345,345,840.00 per annum in advance, and \$5,104,235,503,814,076,951,909,030,259,029,401,027,840.00 per annum in arrears. It is published at the rate of \$8,507,059,173,023,461,586,648,117,881,722,690,691,680.00 per annum in advance, and \$10,208,471,007,628,153,913,818,060,518,455,381,255,680.00 per annum in arrears. It is published at the rate of \$17,014,118,346,046,923,173,296,235,763,445,381,383,360.00 per annum in advance, and \$20,416,942,015,256,307,827,636,121,036,910,766,511,360.00 per annum in arrears. It is published at the rate of \$34,028,236,692,093,846,346,592,471,526,890,762,766,720.00 per annum in advance, and \$40,833,884,030,512,615,655,272,242,073,821,533,022,720.00 per annum in arrears. It is published at the rate of \$68,056,473,384,187,692,693,184,943,053,781,525,443,440.00 per annum in advance, and \$81,667,768,061,025,231,310,544,484,147,643,050,886,880.00 per annum in arrears. It is published at the rate of \$136,112,946,768,375,385,386,369,886,107,563,050,886,880.00 per annum in advance, and \$163,335,536,122,050,462,621,088,968,295,127,161,773,760.00 per annum in arrears. It is published at the rate of \$272,225,893,536,750,770,772,739,772,215,126,127,161,773,760.00 per annum in advance, and \$326,671,072,244,101,445,242,177,936,590,254,322,347,520.00 per annum in arrears. 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## A CONFLICT OF EVIDENCE

By RODRIGUES OTTOLENGUI.

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## CHAPTER VI.

## MYSTIC NOISES.

In pursuance of the directions left by Mr. Barnes, and communicated to him by Burrows, Squire Olney implored a jury, taking them to the Lewis farm and allowing them to examine the corpse, where it lay in the position as when discovered. He then adjourned the inquest until the return of the absent detective. Meanwhile he ordered Dr. Snow, a competent surgeon, to make an autopsy, placing the corpse in an upper room and in charge of the physician.

The jurymen and assembled neighbors dispersed slowly, as though loath to leave the vicinity. Burrows mixed with them, hoping to extract some clew by conversation which might prove of value to him. In this he failed entirely. The greater number apparently suspected that Walter Marvel was implicated, and as he was a general favorite they feared to speak with the detective lest they should compromise their friend.

One man, however, voluntarily approached him and said:

"They tell me as how you're the detective."

"You are quite right," said Burrows hopefully.

"My name's Skene," said the other, "Josiah Skene, station agent down to Lee Street. I hear 'bout this here inquest, and I'd run up an see how you're gettin' on. Anybody 'rested?"

"Well, hardly," answered Burrows, with a smile. "We have only been at work a few hours, you know."

"Well, that only goes to show. I always tho't as how them stories in the Boston papers wuz kinder far fetched. They make out's though you detective fellers wuz quak'er'n' greased lightning. I guess you ain't no smarter than other folks. I guess I could put you up to snuff in this case anyway."

Mr. Skene took his long chin whisker in his left hand, stroked it once and then turned it up so that he readily bit the end, the while looking at Burrows through the corner of his eyes, his head turned partly away, as though he were contemplating something on the distant horizon.

"Do you know anything?" Burrows spoke with a little anxiety. He recognized that the man was an eccentric and feared to do or say something that would antagonize him. After a long pause came the reply:

"Mebbe." Only this one word, muttered without removal of the whisker from his mouth. Burrows waited for more, but was forced to continue the conversation himself.

"Mr. Skene, this is a dreadful business, and if you can help us to unravel it I am sure you will do so."

"Ain't that what I'm up here for? D'you s'pose I tramped up here for exercise? Not much. But the joke is that you should need me to tell you anything. You're a detective from Boston. I tho't as how you fellers wuz so cute like that you jest looked at the dead man an' 'rested the murderer straight off; saw his likeness in the corpse's eyes or sothin'. I've read that in books, but I guess you real detectives ain't so darned smart as all that, hey?"

"No, I am afraid not. We are no smarter than other folks, only we make a business of putting two and two together, that's all. You could tell that it would make four as easily I could. But you have your railroad business, Mr. Skene, and I have to look for criminals. That is the only difference."

Burrows tried a little conciliatory flattery, and it operated to make Mr. Skene more communicative.

"By the way, I am hit it square that time, I kin smell a rat, but it ain't my place to hunt him down. So I guess I'll let you who killed Lewis an' let you ketch him. Only seems to me you oughtn't to get all the glory, hey?"

"You give me the clew, Mr. Skene, and when I arrest the man you shall have full credit for giving me the clew."

"Oh, I'm only jokin'. You ketch the feller an' I'll be satisfied. I ain't lookin' for no notoriety." Nevertheless he wore a pleased expression, as when a shrewd New Englander has just arranged one of those typical Yankee "bargains" in which each man swears what he does not want for what he does want and chuckles because he has cheated the other man. Mr. Skene thought a moment, as though deciding where to begin. Then he resumed, "You noticed that said I could tell you who killed Lewis?"

"I did," said Burrows, "and I wondered whether you had seen the crime committed."

"Seen it?" cried Mr. Skene. "Why, man alive, d'you s'pose I'd have let the murderer escape? No, I didn't 'spect him last night, but I seen him, I seen him twice."

"Where did you see twice?"

"Why, ain't I tellin' you? The murderer! I seen him twice. The first time wuz when the up train come along. When she stopped, he got off. I along. When she stopped, he got off. I didn't pay no special 'tention to him till the train wuz gone, when he came up an' spoke to me. He asked me how to get to the Lewis farm."

"This is important. You say a man came up on a train last night and asked to be directed to the Lewis farm?"

"That's just what I said. I tol him, an' then he asked for a time table an' wanted to know if he could go back last night. I give him a time slip, an' off he went. I never tho't no more of him till I seen him ag'in passin' up an' down just before the down train come in. I flagged the train to stop, an' he boarded."

"Did you recognize him? That is, had you ever seen him?"

"As far's I know, I never set eyes on him till last night, though I tho't as how his voice wuz kinder familiar. But don't lay no stress on that, 'cause I ain't no good rememberer. Aint got no ear for music. All I can tell you is he wuz a medium size man with a full beard."

"Did he have any baggage?"

"I wuz jest comin' to that, 'cause it is kinder queer. He didn't have none when he come, 'less it wuz on the platform an' I didn't see it, when he left. But when he come back from Lewis he had a satchel."

"Where did he go from here? That is,

for what point did he buy a ticket?"

"He didn't buy none from me. That wuz one thing made me sort of 'spicious. Then when I hear'n of the murder, why, it all come to me as plain as a pikestaff. That mysterious visitor come up expressly to kill Lewis. That's why he wuz so darned anxious to get out town in 'last night. Under them circumstances it ain't likely as how he'd buy a ticket from me."

"At what time did he arrive and at what time did he leave?"

"He come in at 10:07, an' he ketch'd the 10:39 down."

"Which way do you mean by down?"

"Why, man alive, don't you know that much? Down is down. Down to 'ards Nashua way, Webster an' that 'way."

"You must excuse my ignorance," said Burrows humbly. "I don't pretend to know everything, you see. Now, on thing more—I must tell you, though I presume you know it already, that it is of the utmost importance when a detective is trying to catch a criminal that he should keep a close mouth. As you and I are working together, as it were, I must ask you to speak to no one but myself."

This speech was adroitly worded. Burrows was anxious that Mr. Barnes should not hear of this new clew, intending if possible to work it out alone. In order, therefore, to close the mouth of this egotistical countryman he ingeniously included him in his work, having discerned that the fellow was anxious to have a tale to tell to the frequenters of the saloon of how "me an' the detective from Boston worked up the case."

Mr. Skene, however, made one feeble protest.

"Well, as to that," said he, "I tho't as how I'd have to go on the stand at the inquest an' tell what I know." He evidently counted upon the notoriety to be gained by such a procedure.

"Oh, of course!" said Burrows, hastily endeavoring to satisfy him upon this point. "I will tell the squire, and



"No, I won't, and that's flat," he will call you unless he should be afraid to let your story be known too soon. I think, though, that you will be called. What I meant was that you must not speak until you are."

"Oh, that's different!" said Mr. Skene, quite satisfied, now that the prospect of being a real witness in a genuine murder case was still in prospect. "I guess I kin keep my mouth shut. I guess Josiah Skene knows enough to know when to talk an' when to keep still. You kin count on me. Well, good day. Let me know how you get on."

As he sauntered off down the road toward the station Burrows wondered whether he would really keep the story to himself. He debated it, but, as much as he should have liked to start in pursuit of this strange visitor of the night previous, he secretly cared to leave before the return of his superior.

He had been standing in the road, near the main gate, during his conversation with the station agent, and now, turning toward the house, he saw a young woman coming out. He recognized her as one who he had supposed was a servant, from the fact that he had seen her cooking in the kitchen while the inquest was started. He decided to question her, and as she came out and was passing him he said:

"Pardon me, but I wish to say a few words to you."

The woman faced him in silence and waited for him to speak.

"Will you tell me your name?"

"Sarah."

"Your last name also, if you please."

"Carpenter."

"Now will you tell me what you know about what occurred last night and whether you heard any pistol shot?"

"No, I won't, and that's flat."

Before he recovered from his surprise at the asperity of her reply she abruptly turned from him and proceeded along the road. He looked after her wondering held the key to the situation. If so, it became an all-puzzling riddle from the fact that it did not seem to fit any theory as yet advanced. Yet her manner was not that of one who was entirely ignorant. He decided to speak to Mr. Barnes about this and to leave it to him to obtain the secret, if she had one. He went into the house in search of Squire Olney and found him in the parlor conversing with Lewis. As he entered he heard the squire say:

"I suppose, Mr. Lewis, that you will sleep here tonight, as this house is now yours."

It occurred to Burrows at once that this was his opportunity to continue the line of inquiry suggested by Mr. Barnes in his note. Therefore, without waiting for Lewis to reply, he said:

"Squire, you say this house is now the property of this young man. I beg both of you will pardon my asking whether a will has been found."

"I am not at all offended," said Lewis promptly. "This is a very proper question. Suppose, do you know anything about this?"

"Why, yes! I should have spoken to you before. I have the will in my pocket. It was given into my keeping by your father some time ago. I don't, however, know its contents, except that I am named as one of the executors. For he had the document drawn in Boston and gave it into my hands in a sealed

envelope. Here it is, as I received it." He drew forth a legal looking envelope of large proportions. "Shall I open it?"

Lewis motioned, and Burrows was too curious to know its contents to call attention to the fact that it might be as well not to read the will until notice could be given to other possible beneficiaries under its provisions. The squire forthwith opened and read the paper. In substance it was to the effect that the house and all available funds should become the unconditional property of Virginia Lewis. There was a clause in which an allusion was made to the son, but, far from making him a legatee, it was plainly explained that Lewis gave considered that his son had forfeited all claim upon his bounty, and therefore no direct provision was made for his receiving any part of the estate. But there was a request that, in case the young man should return home, Virginia should do for him whatever his circumstances seemed to require.

Burrows listened with close attention and quoted this clause with much interest. Here was evidence that the young man, then present, could not have committed the crime with the certainty of inheriting. Lewis then said:

"Well, gentlemen, it seems that I am not the owner of this house after all, and therefore I cannot sleep here without the permission of my cousin. But I suppose you can arrange that much for me, at least?" He appealed to the squire, who replied:

"I am sure of it. Virgie would not turn a stranger from her roof, and I am confident that when she understands that you are so near a relative she will offer you the hospitality which is due to you. In fact, if I know her character, I doubt if she will accept the property at all, now that you have returned."

"Once more," said Burrows, "I hope you will see that I am speaking conscientiously when I remind you, Mr. Lewis, that you have given us no proof of your identity. Of course your word alone was sufficient this morning when we were coming here. We expected to find Mr. Lewis alive, and it would have been his privilege to satisfy any doubt. But now, under the peculiar circumstances, I hope you don't disavow your motives."

"Not in the least," replied Lewis. "You are investigating a murder and are right to demand a thorough explanation of my movements and proof of my identity. I am a stranger to you, and you have but my unsupported word. I am more glad than sorry that I am disinherited by my father's will. I did not deserve any consideration at his hands anyway, and under the disagreeable circumstances, and considering my appearance just after his violent death, were I his heir it might seem—do you understand? I might be implicated!"

"Nonsense! Nonsense!" exclaimed the squire. "No one would think such a thing." The squire's positive assertion made Burrows feel a little uncomfortable, for he was inwardly conscious that he was entertaining the very idea at that moment. Lewis continued:

"As to my identity, fortunately I foresaw that the time might come day or come when I should wish to prove to my father that I am indeed his son. Therefore I have carefully preserved the last three letters which I received from him, determined, should it ever be necessary, to produce them as proof of my identity. In the event of his failing to recall my changed face. Now he is dead, but the evidence thus attainable assumes, it seems, an increased value. I have preserved the letters in my pocket-book through all these years, and from frequent reading they are not in a very perfect condition, though I hope sufficiently decipherable for you at least, squire, to recognize their genuineness."

So saying, he produced a dilapidated wallet and took from it three letters, apparently quite old. They were in envelopes that scarcely held together, and the edges of the folds of the letters were almost worn through in places. Nevertheless the writing was sufficiently distinct to be legible. The squire and Burrows looked through them, and the former unhesitatingly declared that he recognized the handwriting as that of John Lewis. The contents were not especially interesting, being simply such as a father would send to a son absent at school. A detective is naturally suspicious. He is apt to doubt and question to the last, and though Burrows was comparatively new he nevertheless possessed this trait to a strong degree. He therefore examined the date of the postmark, which was 1872. Although he could not but accept this as unimpeachable evidence that the young man's story was correct, still, without knowing exactly why he did so, he copied down the address on the envelopes, which was:

"John Lewis, Jr. Care T. Jamison, Esq., Washington Heights, New York City, N. Y."

"Mr. Lewis," said the squire, "I am satisfied that you are my friend's son, and I am sorry that this will leave you nothing by its provisions. I am sure, as I told you just now, that Virgie will do what is right. I will see her at once."

He tapped gently on the door of Virginia's room and was admitted. While he was thus at Burrows took the opportunity to ask Lewis a few more questions.

"Mr. Lewis," said he, "how long is it since you were at sea, and why did you give up the life? Though perhaps you mean to return to it?"

"Oh, no. I have had enough of it. The beautiful case and conduct of the massacre, described in the books of adventure written for boys, are very much overdrawn. I assure you. It was this kind of literature which first made me long for the sea. After I became a sailor in respect the charm of the romance dimmed considerably before the stern reality. I was sorry enough that I had left home."

"Why, then, did you not return sooner?"

"At that is easier said than done! I shipped for a voyage to China. There I was forced to leave my ship and find another home-ward bound, which was not easy, or else to follow the fortunes of my messmates. I chose the latter, consequently, being that it was five years before we reached the States again, and then it was on the Pacific coast. As there was little chance of finding my father anyway, since I knew he had contemplated a trip to Europe, I secured passage on a ship bound for Europe. I felt like crossing the whole breadth of the country on my errand. So I shipped again, and so it was from one ship to another, and the years rolled by."

"Still, you have come home at last and found out where your father was located?"

"Yes. My ship touched at Portsmouth. As we were so near to where my father lay and as I was pretty well sick of the sea, I concluded to give it up and come to Lee, with the faint hope that I could hear something of my father's whereabouts. The result you know."

"Yes, and I sympathize with you very much. I hope you will pardon my having appeared to doubt your identity. I am trying to discover a murderer, and it is my duty to make every one account for himself."

"Let us say no more about it. I understand your motive exactly and am really glad that you are so careful in your investigations. I hope you will be successful in finding the criminal. He must be discovered at all hazards. I may have been a bad son to my father while he was living. Now I must do all in my power to avenge him."

Lewis spoke with so much feeling that Burrows did not for a moment doubt his sincerity and determined to rebuke his efforts to be the one to place the murderer in custody.

At this juncture the squire returned, followed by Miss Marvel and Virginia, both of whom he introduced to Lewis and to Burrows. To the former the young ladies bowed cordially, and it was evident that the squire had left no doubt in Virginia's mind as to his identity, for she greeted him as a relative, though with no undue show of feeling.

Toward Burrows it was different. Though she offered him a room in the house during his connection with the case, it was done in a formal way and with a certain hauteur of manner not easily misunderstood. However coldly offered, it suited Burrows to accept the invitation, and she showed him to a chamber on the next floor, just above the one which had been used as a sleeping apartment by John Lewis. Virginia then descended to the parlor, and, addressing Lewis, she said:

"If you do not mind, I will give you the same room that your father had."

Lewis acquiesced and followed her as she led the way.

The squire thereupon started for his home and escorted Miss Marvel to her residence.

Burrows retired early that night, intending to be as fresh as possible for the next day's work. He slept so soundly that when he awoke, without sudden consciousness of having been disturbed by some extraneous sound, it was impossible for him to determine whether he had slept for hours or minutes. Indeed he could not even understand thoroughly what it was that he had heard. It left the impression on his mind of an object, such as a chair perhaps, which had been overturned, but whether he had really heard anything or only imagined it in connection with some vagary of dreamland he could not be sure. However, though he had been sleeping soundly, he was now thoroughly aroused and could not dismiss the idea that he had heard a distinct and loud sound, but whether in his own room or in an adjoining apartment or even down stairs puzzled him.

He lay quiet, straining to catch the least evidence of a repetition, but no sound reached his acutely attentive ear save his own breathing and the ticking of his watch beneath his pillow. The latter, however, suggested that he might at least learn how long he had slept. Striking a match, he lighted the oil lamp and found it to be but 10 o'clock, whereas he had thought that it must be near day. Finding that there would be time enough to spare to an investigation and still to obtain a good night's rest afterward, he dressed and left the chamber. Crossing the hall, he entered the room on that side of the house, thinking that from that direction had come the noise which had disturbed his slumbers. Looking about him, it seemed evident that nothing had been disturbed, or else it had been rearranged.

He was about to prosecute his search farther, when he fancied he heard footsteps. Listening attentively, he could almost have sworn that they came from the direction of his bedroom. Hurrying back thither, he found everything just as he had left it. What could this mean? The first sound might have been in a dream, but surely he was awake the second time. Nevertheless, though he

CHAPTER VII.

THE AUTOPT.

After being released from his room by Burrows, Lewis crossed the hall and went into the parlor. Though New England farm people usually arise early, he judged from the stillness in the house that no one else was yet astir. He heard the detective go up stairs and close his door behind him. In the quiet of morning in the country the least sound is heard afar off. He wondered how it was that Burrows had been in the hall so early and why he had returned to his bedroom, but there was no way of having his thoughts answered. He stood near the fireplace for a long time with one elbow on the mantel, his head on his hand, gazing upon the spot where the corpse had been found, as though fascinated.

There are some who avoid the presence of the dead, or places where the dead have been. These would strenuously deny the possibility that spirits of the departed return to earth, yet in their secret hearts they admit that it might be. They go at ghosts, yet avoid a chance of meeting one. There are others who would no more enjoy such an encounter, but, having speculated little as to the possibilities or probabilities, yet, in an undefinable, half-conscious way, wonder whether such things can be. These are attracted to the scenes of death, and especially of homicides, for, if any ghost should have the desire to return, would it not be the grim specter of one who had been forcibly ejected from his earthly shell? Might not his unfinished career contain some uncompleted purpose, so strongly impressed upon the soul, that he would try to get back into communication with some one whom he might inspire to do his bidding, so that he, poor ghost, might continue upon his long journey lighter hearted? Or, in case of murder, might it not be that the keen following of a secret by the quick mind of a shrewd detective results from the whisperings of the spirit of the deceased, which hover about the scene till justice be done? If this be a possibility, would it not be a probability that such would be the case where suspicion had fallen upon some beloved one? For whether she, if woman were suspected, were even truly guilty, might not a kindly, loving ghost, be willing to save her from vengeance, even though some other, perhaps his enemy, would suffer in her place?

However this may be, the fact remains that, though we may speculate and surmise, we know nothing. And, knowing nothing, we speculate. Thus it was not strange that in that room and on that spot Lewis should allow his thoughts to wander afar off, so far indeed that we need not follow him. But while he stood there blind and deaf, as the abstracted always are, though his eyes and ears may be in perfect order for the reception of impressions, there entered one whom he neither saw nor heard.

I use this pronoun, although I am alluding to the great master, for it was the dog who stalked silently into the room. I believe that religiousists, in their egotism, have selfishly appropriated all the souls in creation and bestowed them upon the king of all animals, man. To my mind there is something infinitely wrong about this dog-

proving about at such an hour, and where was he at the present moment? This last question he would endeavor to answer, for, if he had just heard him walking, he must be in the house. But Burrows went into every room except, of course, Virginia's, only to find them all empty. Determined to solve the mystery, he replaced the lamp in his bedroom, and, again descending the stairs, seated himself on a chair in the hall, where it would be impossible for Lewis to pass him unnoticed. To a detective long vigils of patient watching become almost a habit, but sleep will overpower a man even though he be a detective. Burrows kept awake for four hours, occasionally striking a match to note the passage of time. Finally, when it was nearing the hour of 8, he would start up every little while from a doze. Finding at length that he must sleep, with commendable perseverance he still resolved not to forsake his self-imposed task. In his dilemma he decided upon a bold plan, which was to lock the door of Lewis' room and tip his chair back against it. Thus he might sleep, rather uncomfortably, but yet with the knowledge that Lewis must disturb him to pass him. When he awoke again, it was once more with the consciousness of a loud noise near him, but this time it continued after he had jumped up. It was now day and quite light. As he stood rubbing his eyes, trying to collect his senses, upon recollecting what had occurred he was astonished to find that the noise, which still continued, was occasioned by some one within the room shaking the door which he had locked. In wonder he turned the key and was amazed to see John Lewis standing before him. They looked at each other a moment in silence, and then Lewis said:

"Good morning! What was the matter with the door? I could not open it."

Burrows recovered himself at once, and replied:

"I don't know. I was just coming down stairs and heard you trying to get out. Seeing a key in the door, I turned it, but as I turned it more than once I don't know whether you were locked in or not when I commenced."

"I hardly think that, for who would want to fasten me up? This is the only exit, as the other door leading into the library is locked."

"I suppose it could not have been," stammered Burrows, a little confused. "What could he think? How was it that Lewis had come out of this room, when he was sure that he had found it empty the night before and had subsequently kept guard all through the lonely hours of the early morning? He left Lewis and went into the library. Going to the door which opened from that room into the apartment which Lewis had just quit, he found that it was locked, as he had stated. Moreover, the key was in the lock on the library side. Burrows unlocked the door and entered, anxious to determine whether Lewis had slept in the bed or not, and upon investigation decided that he had. More than ever puzzled, he regretfully concluded to await until Mr. Barnes should arrive, and seek his assistance in solving this mystery. As it was yet early, he went to his room and was soon sleeping soundly."

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proving about at such an hour, and where was he at the present moment? This last question he would endeavor to answer, for, if he had just heard him walking, he must be in the house. But Burrows went into every room except, of course, Virginia's, only to find them all empty. Determined to solve the mystery, he replaced the lamp in his bedroom, and, again descending the stairs, seated himself on a chair in the hall, where it would be impossible for Lewis to pass him unnoticed. To a detective long vigils of patient watching become almost a habit, but sleep will overpower a man even though he be a detective. Burrows kept awake for four hours, occasionally striking a match to note the passage of time. Finally, when it was nearing the hour of 8, he would start up every little while from a doze. Finding at length that he must sleep, with commendable perseverance he still resolved not to forsake his self-imposed task. In his dilemma he decided upon a bold plan, which was to lock the door of Lewis' room and tip his chair back against it. Thus he might sleep, rather uncomfortably, but yet with the knowledge that Lewis must disturb him to pass him. When he awoke again, it was once more with the consciousness of a loud noise near him, but this time it continued after he had jumped up. It was now day and quite light. As he stood rubbing his eyes, trying to collect his senses, upon recollecting what had occurred he was astonished to find that the noise, which still continued, was occasioned by some one within the room shaking the door which he had locked. In wonder he turned the key and was amazed to see John Lewis standing before him. They looked at each other a moment in silence, and then Lewis said:

"Good morning! What was the matter with the door? I could not open it."

Burrows recovered himself at once, and replied:

"I don't know. I was just coming down stairs and heard you trying to get out. Seeing a key in the door, I turned it, but as I turned it more than once I don't know whether you were locked in or not when I commenced."

"I hardly think that, for who would want to fasten me up? This is the only exit, as the other door leading into the library is locked."

"I suppose it could not have been," stammered Burrows, a little confused. "What could he think? How was it that Lewis had come out of this room, when he was sure that he had found it empty the night before and had subsequently kept guard all through the lonely hours of the early morning? He left Lewis and went into the library. Going to the door which opened from that room into the apartment which Lewis had just quit, he found that it was locked, as he had stated. Moreover, the key was in the lock on the library side. Burrows unlocked the door and entered, anxious to determine whether Lewis had slept in the bed or not, and upon investigation decided that he had. More than ever puzzled, he regretfully concluded to await until Mr. Barnes should arrive, and seek his assistance in solving this mystery. As it was yet early, he went to his room and was soon sleeping soundly."

There are some who avoid the presence of the dead, or places where the dead have been. These would strenuously deny the possibility that spirits of the departed return to earth, yet in their secret hearts they admit that it might be. They go at ghosts, yet avoid a chance of meeting one. There are others who would no more enjoy such an encounter, but, having speculated little as to the possibilities or probabilities, yet, in an undefinable, half-conscious way, wonder whether such things can be. These are attracted to the scenes of death, and especially of homicides, for, if any ghost should have the desire to return, would it not be the grim specter of one who had been forcibly ejected from his earthly shell? Might not his unfinished career contain some uncompleted purpose, so strongly impressed upon the soul, that he would try to get back into communication with some one whom he might inspire to do his bidding, so that he, poor ghost, might continue upon his long journey lighter hearted? Or, in case of murder, might it not be that the keen following of a secret by the quick mind of a shrewd detective results from the whisperings of the spirit of the deceased, which hover about the scene till justice be done? If this be a possibility, would it not be a probability that such would be the case where suspicion had fallen upon some beloved one? For whether she, if woman were suspected, were even truly guilty, might not a kindly, loving ghost, be willing to save her from vengeance, even though some other, perhaps his enemy, would suffer in her place?

However this may be, the fact remains that, though we may speculate and surmise, we know nothing. And, knowing nothing, we speculate. Thus it was not strange that in that room and on that spot Lewis should allow his thoughts to wander afar off, so far indeed that we need not follow him. But while he stood there blind and deaf, as the abstracted always are, though his eyes and ears may be in perfect order for the reception of impressions, there entered one whom he neither saw nor heard.

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## New Advertisements

<p><b>NOTICE.</b></p> <p>I have been appointed Executor of the Estate of John A. Newport, deceased according to the laws of the State of New York, having claims against him or Clerk of said estate date hereof, I am anxious to make payment to him. ANGLELEY, Administrator.</p>	<p><b>NEWPORT, R. I.</b></p>	<p><b>-WIT-</b></p>
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Recommended by physicians for Dyspepsia, Nervous Debility, Exhaustion, Nerving Mothers, Convalescents, &c.

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Had No Faith in Physic.

Queen Elizabeth Might Have Lived Longer  
Had She Taken Medicine.

Of the efficacy of physio Queen Elizabeth had always been skeptical. Now, 10 or 12 physicians came to the palace, each promising, "with all manner of asseveration," "her perfect and easy recovery" if she would follow a simple course of treatment. But they spoke in vain. Nor could the protests of councilors, divines and waiting women induce her to accept medical assistance. Her melancholy was "settled and irremovable," and she had no wish to prolong it by lengthening out her life. She only broke silence to murmur, "I am not sick, I feel no pain and yet I pine away." She was asked whether she had any secret cause of grief. She replied that she knew of nothing in the world worthy of troubling her. At length by force (it is said) she was lifted from the cushions and put to bed. Her condition underwent no change. Gradually those about her realized that "she might live if she would use means," but that she would not be persuaded, and princes, as they tearfully acknowledged, cannot be coerced. Nevertheless, until the third week they looked forward to a renewal of her old vivacity and the dispersal of her lethargy. But during the week it was perceived that the ground she had lost could only be recovered by miracle.

On Wednesday, March 23, her councilors entered her bedchamber to receive her last instructions. She had none to give. The archbishop and bishops offered up prayer at her bedside and she derived some comfort from their ministrations. In the evening she sank into a quiet sleep, such as she had sought without avail for nearly a month. She never woke again. "About 8 o'clock in the morning of March 24 she departed this life, mildly like a lamb, easily like a ripe apple from the tree." When she was examined after death, her physicians reported that "she had a body of firm and perfect constitution, likely to have lived many years." Death was in fact, prepared to the last to bargain with her for a few more years of life, but his terms implied an unrestricted exercise her faculties on whose unrestricted exercise her queenly fame seemed to her to depend. By refusing to be party to the truth she invited her overthrow, but she never acknowledged herself vanquished. She made no will, she bestowed no gift on any of the faithful attendants who were beside her deathbed, and she declined to guide her council in the choice of a successor.—Corbitt Magazine.

A PLACE FOR FIFTY.

A Statesman Who Found a Use For the  
Earnings of His Pen.

"I recall a pleasant incident in the life of the late Representative Harter of Ohio," said an Ohioan the other day. "I was at his apartments one evening at the hotel where he lived during his first term in congress and was in the reception room with several friends while he was working in his office at the far end of the suit of rooms. Presently he came out among us laughing and holding in his hand a check.

"Oh," he said to us, "I am literary, as well as you are, and here's a check for \$60 I have just got from a magazine for an article that I wasn't expecting to get anything for."

"I told him I was not that literary," for I couldn't sell one article for \$60, and we laughed and chatted awhile about it, Mr. Harter insisting that he wasn't a writer for money, but for the sake of presenting his views to the world.

"I don't know what to do with the check," he said and turned to his wife. "Do you need it?" he asked her.

"She told him she did not, though most women would have had it for it quick enough, and he stood irresolute for a moment with the check in his hand, then he smiled radiantly.

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"I can send him this check," And he danced away with it as joyously as a schoolboy with a plaything, and in a minute or two the check, duly endorsed and accompanied by a letter, was waiting for the postman to start it on its mission of charity, and I have often wondered what the business manager of that magazine thought when he found that check to the order of M. D. Harter coming back to New York from a little country bank in Missouri."—Washington Star.

Education and Suicide.

The sad fact that suicide and education increase at an equal rate is now generally admitted. Civilization does not free humanity from grief, disgrace and disappointment, but wherever civilization is highest the struggle for existence is fiercest, life is most artificial, and there the most failures of the human race are met with. There was a time in Roman history when suicide was almost epidemic. It was when the great republic had reached its acme of civilization, when poetry, art and eloquence were triumphant. It is probable that the proportion of suicides due to mental derangements is increasing, but how rapidly can never be exactly determined. Merrell says that about one-third of all suicides may be attributed to insanity.—Robert N. Reeves in Popular Science Monthly.

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HERMITS OF GREECE.

RELIGIOUS RECLUSES WHO LIVED IN  
HOLES IN THE CLIFFS.

They Depended Wholly Upon Charity For  
Their Sustenance and Remained Always  
In Their Aerial Caves—The Monastery  
of St. Stephen.

One of the most curious scenes on the Thessalian frontier is to be found at Kalibaki, some 50 miles by rail above Trikala. The town lies on a plain which is backed by the extraordinary rocks of Meteora, rising precipitously to a great height, and commanding the marked attention of travelers. In places the cliffs ascend like a wall to a height of 2,000 feet. They are rough, free from verdure and disfigured by innumerable holes and caves all over their face.

It is these caves and remains of monkish dwellings in them that give the rocks of Meteora the strange, almost prehistoric appearance that has made them famous.

There are several monasteries at Kalibaki. The largest is St. Stephen's. Unlike the other monasteries, this is reached by a drawbridge thrown across a yawning chasm. This is one of the largest of the monasteries of Meteora and has a guest chamber especially fitted up for visitors—that is to say, there are three iron beds in it, and it is only courteous to surmise that the wadded coverlet and single sheet that go to unko up a Greek bed once were new.

The hegumenos is most hospitable. He gives his visitors excellent wine, a dinner of many well cooked courses and is himself very good company. As usual, there are two churches in this monastery, the smaller of the two possessing some very fair icons set in beautifully carved frames, and one very old picture, dated 387.

The large church consists of a nave, ante-chapel, with the body of the church under the dome, which is decorated with the usual half length figures of Christ. Here are seen some of the finest icons and mother of pearl stools and lecterns which at one time were the staple work of the Meteora monks.

All the manuscripts of any value have been removed to Athens. A long building at the right of the bridge contains the cells of the monks, which open into a dark covered corridor. In time of war these monasteries are used as places of refuge.

Not the least curious feature of these unique rocks of Meteora are the holes and caves which literally pepper the face of the cliffs in places.

In many cases these retreats of the hermits of St. Anthony are merely cages. At a distance they look, some of them, like big birdcages hung up against the face of the cliff. As dwellings they are all exceedingly primitive.

The Thessalian hermit did not ask much of life. A rocky floor to lie on, bars or railings to keep him from falling out of his hole, a shanty ladder down which he might now and then descend to earth and a basket and strug to let down for supplies were all he needed in addition to his crucifix and other religious necessities.

These aerial caves were occupied in the fourteenth century. Thousands of hermits, judging from the remains of habitation, must at one time or another have sought refuge in these cliffs. Few of them can now be entered, for the ladders have for the most part fallen away.

Seemingly the way a hermit proceeded was to choose a hole that took his fancy. Up to this he ran a ladder. Then, driving poles into the rock, before the cave, he built out a little platform. This he roofed in and surrounded with a wall made of sticks or dried grass. From one platform to another these anchorites ran up their ladders until the whole face of the rock was alive with these hermits of St. Anthony.

After the time honored fashion of religious recluses, the cliff dwelling hermits of St. Anthony depended wholly on charity for their sustenance. Far up in their airy caves they spent their days and nights in prayer and contemplation. When hungry or thirsty, they let down their baskets to the ground, and when these were filled they pulled them up again.

The devout people of Kalibaki believed that these hermits were a special charge upon them and kept them every supplied with bread and water. Every morning men, women and children could be seen tramping to the cliffs to fill the baskets that were let down by the hermits from above. And so the hermits were able to live their quiet, lazy lives without a single worldly care.—New York World.

An Opinion of Conkling.

The Rev. H. S. Havens expresses this uncompromising opinion of the late Rescoe Conkling in his book of travels, lately published: "At Bigelow House in New York I dined with Conkling, the crack lawyer, talker and, I should say, characteristic winnower of the period. . . . Conkling seemed to me an insufferably vulgar, loud, clever person—utterly conceited and self centered. . . . Conkling talked through you and over you and all around you and quoted poetry whether you wanted to hear it or not and answered his own riddles and asked questions which he never meant you to answer, being of the nature of Cleopatra's rhetorical inquiries in the Verriane and Cataline intrigues. I can recollect nothing that Conkling said—only the abiding flavor of his arrogance and conceit."

Drithel.

A drink called drithel is popular in the north of England. The cotton hands of Manchester and the factory workers get through nearly 10,000,000 pints of this stuff every year. It is made from hops, henlock root, parsley and clove and is one of the most dangerous liquors ever brewed. The northern counties pay about \$75,000 a year for the output of drithel.

Worked Both Ways.

"It must have cost you a great deal to provide all these comforts for your employees," said the friend who had been looking through the reading room and gymnasium attached to the factory.

"It does cost a little," admitted the manager. "but you see, we pay 'em such low wages that the factory is really a better place than home. That makes 'em contented to stay."—Exchange.

Woman's Dep't.

To Honor Mother Bickerdyke.

Kansas will celebrate July 19 in honor of Mother Bickerdyke. Old soldiers commemorate the day not only for noble devotion to them during the war, but for her untiring efforts to establish homes for veterans. The Kansas City Times says:

In the hermit of the war no one stands higher in the hearts and minds of the veterans than she. Great generals have their statues in marble, and soldiers their statues in brass, because they faced death. But the women of the war who prevented death, as well as faced it, must be contented with an enshrinement of their heroism in the annals of the American people. In the annals of the great conflict no woman rendered greater service to dying and suffering humanity than "Mother Bickerdyke of Salina, Kan., whose South birthday will be celebrated by all true soldiers of that State on the 19th.

Mrs. Bickerdyke was as just as she was charitable. At one time she established a hospital in the deserted Southern palace of the great lord of secession, John O. Calhoun, and her first order was to have all the family plate, jewelry and other valuables locked up in a safe to protect the statues, fountains and other park ornamentation from vandals. The daughter of Calhoun ventured from her seclusion one day and went to the home as dear to her as the place with the charge of it to protect it. This lady of the blood and pride was actually hungry. Mrs. Bickerdyke, with her keen eye, saw it, and insisted on the young woman having breakfast with her, and treated her with the utmost tenderness. When breakfast was over Mrs. Bickerdyke showed her what precautions she had taken to protect her father's property. The young lady could not control her tears, and wept for gratitude.

A Story of Mother Bickerdyke.

The following incident is told of Mother Bickerdyke, the famous army nurse:

In 1867 she moved to Salina, Kansas, and opened a hotel. Here she continued to show herself a woman of strong character and great energy. One time a band of traders came along, saying they were going among the Indians to sell their wares and other valuable things for their return.

The traders took whiskey among the Indians, which made them drunk and resulted in an outbreak. In the raid that followed, forty soldiers were killed and great alarm prevailed all through Central Kansas. Governor Crawford organized volunteer companies to cooperate with the United States troops at Fort Harker. When the traders returned to Mrs. Bickerdyke's hotel for their whiskey, they were in a great hurry to get out of the country. She pretended that the lock of her safe refused to open, and sent word to the local United States officer, and when he had all of them under arrest for taking whiskey to the Indians, the safe opened as if by magic.

Buffrage Bazar Notes.

A contribution for next December's Suffrage Bazar has arrived from distant Arizona. Dr. Helen J. Underwood writes from Fort Thomas to the editor:

"In the far-away foothills of the Graham Mountains of Arizona the Suffrage Bazar Notes have been read and taken to heart. I try to find something to do to help the cause. There is a link of anything better than a few school-kept prickly-pear cactus leaves, which can be sent by mail. In California, where I presented similar ones to a church fair, they were highly prized and eagerly sought for, and added to the treasury of the church, and I trust that these may do as well for your next December Bazar. My uncle, Dr. H. B. Tripp, and I sketched them, and sent them to the Santa Fe, where we are about to leave



Royal makes the food pure, wholesome and delicious.



**ROYAL BAKING POWDER**  
Absolutely Pure

#### MIDDLEBURY.

A special meeting of the Town Council was held on Monday afternoon, at 8 o'clock, at the regular session held on the 10th inst. The deeds, granting to the town the land in the way laid out to run from Green End avenue to Main street, and thence to and through Summit Way to the West Main road, being satisfactory to the Council, were accepted and ordered recorded. This was done pursuant to an agreement with Mr. W. Walter Sherman, that he would put in order for travel so much of the way as is not already made at his own cost, without any expense to the town. Mr. Sherman was on hand on Monday, and signed an agreement to that effect and which has been already signed by Congressman Melville Bull. Quite a stretch of this way passes through land of Mr. Bull, all of which he proposes to turnpike and build himself. The projectors of this movement to lay out a new highway, seem well satisfied with the progress thus far made, and are confident that it will open up a new section of the island and afford a popular resort for pleasure driving.

The hay makers on the island are well nigh discouraged in their efforts

to complete the hay harvest. The weather of the past week has been no better than that of the fortnight next preceding, and is decidedly unpropitious for cutting hay. Quite an area of standing grass is yet uncut and the grain fields are now white and ready for the reaper. The price for potatoes has continued firm, extensive shipments have been made and the indications are, that the supply will soon be materially reduced, if not entirely exhausted.

#### LITTLE COMPTON.

A FUGITIVE COW.—Edward W. Howland of Little Compton has a wonder in his 7-year old Jersey cow, and says that if any one in the country has an animal that can beat its accomplishments he would like to hear from such a one. Mr. Howland bought the cow when it was 3 years old from Frank Hathaway of New Bedford. The first two years it had two calves each year. The next year it had two heifers; the year following a heifer and a bull for twins. This year it has given birth to a similar pair. The mother and offspring are all doing well, with the exception of the second single calf, which Mr. Howland killed some time ago.

#### About the State.

The trial of Charles Ballou and Walter Ballou for the murder of Alfred A. Johnson on the Silver Hook road near the Hawthorn Hotel, on Sunday morning, July 18, was begun in the Fourth District Court in the Warwick town hall in the village of Apponaug, before Judge Warner, Tuesday morning.

The thirty or more professors and instructors at Brown University are, with very few exceptions, in sympathy with President Andrews and heartily regret the affair which has resulted in his resignation.

Tuesday was Rhode Island division, Sons of Veterans, days at Rocky Point, and members of the association from all portions of the state were present and did their portion of the work to make the affair a grand success.

The supreme court in an opinion written by Judge Tillinghast and handed down by the full bench Tuesday declared Chapter 208 of the General Laws unconstitutional. This statute, or one of

#### New Advertisements.

**YOUR MONEY'S WORTH OR YOUR MONEY BACK. OUR GUARANTEE.**

**Close Inspection**  
of quality and prices on  
Clothing, Hats, Caps and  
Men's Furnishings.

will convince you that we give more for the money than anybody else in town. We're showing the latest styles of Men's Suits and Dress Suits, at \$10, \$12 and \$15. Suits that fit and give satisfaction.

**Model Clothing Co.,**  
192 & 194 THAMES ST.

#### New Advertisements.

**First Class Piano Tuner**

Having secured the services of an accomplished tuner, we are prepared to give to all orders for tuning pianos and organs, at the lowest prices. Your patronage respectfully solicited.

**J. H. BARNEY, JR., & CO.,**  
Piano and Organ Dealers,  
164 Thames Street,  
Opp. Boston House.

#### Sheriff's Sale.

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND AND PROVIDENCE PLANTATIONS.

NEWPORT, R.I. Sheriff's Office, July 29, 1897. BY VIRTUE of a writ of execution of the County of Newport, in the State of Rhode Island, in the case of the County of Newport, vs. the County of Newport, do hereby sell at public auction, on the 31st day of August, 1897, at 10 o'clock A.M., the following described land, to-wit: A certain lot of land, situated in the County of Newport, in the State of Rhode Island, and bounded as follows: On the north by the land of the County of Newport, on the south by the land of the County of Newport, on the east by the land of the County of Newport, and on the west by the land of the County of Newport.

Similar import, has been in existence for more than a century and deals with the disposition of the estate of a man who has been missing for seven years.

A six-foot pulley in the spinning room of the Social Manufacturing Company's Social cotton mill at Woonsocket, burst Monday afternoon, injuring two of the help and causing about \$1,000 damage to machinery. It is feared that the skull of one of the persons hit was fractured.

The residence of Walter Thompson, near Barrington Centre, and the cottage of Charles Whiting, on the Ferry road in Barrington, were struck by lightning last Saturday.

Capt Henry Brown of the Pawtucket Salvation Army was arrested Saturday night. His squad blocked a street in the center of the city, and as the result of numerous complaints the captain was arrested. He was held in the police house while waiting for the patrol wagon.

Sunday morning about 2:30 o'clock a fire was discovered in the barn of the Warren Manufacturing Company, and two horses were suffocated, although the entire loss was not heavy, as the flames were soon under control. This is the fourth incendiary fire in Warren within five weeks. A reward of \$300 has been offered by the Warren Town Council for the arrest of the fire bug.

The fires in the Bristol gas house burned out Tuesday morning for the first time since the gas house was built in 1854. The fire had been slowly burning out for several days in order to close the gas works there temporarily.

Candidates for admission to the bar will be examined by the committee at the County court house in Providence, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, August 17, 18 and 19. Applicants are required to file papers with the clerk of the Appellate division of the Supreme Court by August 7.

**WHEELS!**  
Have you any use for one? We are selling them cheap for  
— CASH. —  
PRICES ON SUNDRIES AWAY DOWN.

SADDLES, from \$1.75 up. All kinds.  
TOE CLIPS, 10c. OIL, 6c.  
TROUSERS' GUARDS, 3c. GRAPHITE, 5c.

Call and see our NEWS-STAND. All the latest literature free.

**BAILEY & CO.,** Machinists,  
17 Mill Street.  
Renting and Repairing.

**DO YOU KNOW**

That a Typewriter will save you time, make you money and please your correspondents? Towner's NEW FRANKLIN Typewriter, price \$75.00, is a first class Typewriter at a reasonable price. It is the simplest, lightest running, easiest, fastest and most durable Typewriter made. On the majority of other high grade machines the carriage has to be lifted before the work can be seen. On the New Franklin the work is in sight from the time the first letter is written until the paper is removed from the typewriter.

We will place a machine to your office and if you find you cannot use it to excellent advantage, the trial costs you nothing. For illustrated catalogue and full particulars write to

**CUTTER TOWER CO.,**  
12 A Milk Street, Boston, Mass.

Established, 1845.

**SAVE AND IMPROVE YOUR STOCK BY USING**

**GUARANTEED PURE TOUGH ON FLIES**

The only reliable fly preventive. Kills and keeps off every description of annoying house and stable flies. Satisfactory results are obtained by applying to the face, neck, and body of the animal. Price, 10c. per bottle. Sold by all druggists and dealers in horse supplies.

See our prices on

**Japanese Lanterns.**

Buckett Lanterns from \$1.40 to \$2.50 per 150.

Japanese Lanterns, great variety of shapes, \$5.00 per 100.

Globe Lanterns, \$3.25 and \$4.25 per 100.

1-1/2 lb. box Red Fire, 5 cents per can.

**CANDLES.** **CANDLES.**

Galvanized and Copper Wire

suitable for hanging lanterns from.

**THE GEO. A. WEAVER CO.,**

19, 21, 23 Broadway, Newport, R. I.

#### New Advertisements.

**Savings Bank of Newport.**

1830 DIVIDEND.

THE TRUSTEES of this institution have declared a semi-annual dividend on deposits, by the rules entitled, "Dividend on Deposits," at the rate of four per cent. per annum, payable on and after the date.

**G. F. TAYLOR, Treasurer.**

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#### New Advertisements.

**Notice to Tax Payers.**

OFFICE OF COLLECTION OF TAXES.

THE TAX PAYER is notified that the time allowed for the payment of the City and County of Newport, for the year 1897, is now closed, and that the same must be paid on or before the 1st day of August, 1897.

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#### New Advertisements.

**REPORT**

OF THE CONDITION OF THE NATIONAL EXCHANGE BANK, at Newport, in the State of Rhode Island, at the close of business July 29, 1897.

RESOURCES.	DOLLARS.
Cash and discounts.	\$12,531.10
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured.	1,622.50
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation.	100,000.00
U. S. Bonds on hand.	100,000.00
U. S. Bonds in process of sale.	17,500.00
Stocks, securities, etc.	2,531.10
Banking house, furniture and fixtures.	2,531.10
Due from approved reserve agents.	10,000.00
Checks and other cash items.	1,250.00
Notes of other National Banks.	1,250.00
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents.	1,250.00
Legal tender notes.	2,531.10
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer.	4,000.00
Due from U. S. Treasurer.	2,531.10
5 per cent. redemption fund.	3,250.00
<b>TOTAL.</b>	<b>\$572,121.81</b>

Capital stock paid in.....	\$100,000
Surplus funds.....	49,100
Undivided profits less expenses and taxes paid.....	10,121
Due to other National Banks.....	12,125
Individual deposits subject to check.....	20,212
Due payable.....	25,000
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>\$206,558</b>

State of Rhode Island, County of Newport, ss.  
I, George H. Proulx, Cashier of the National Exchange Bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

\_\_\_\_\_  
GEO. H. PROULX, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 21st day of July, 1921.

\_\_\_\_\_  
Notary Public.

**PACKER PRAMAN**  
**CONNECT—ATTSTY—David Praman, Edward A. Brown, Garulbur B. Reynolds, Directors.**

1921  
**REPORT**  
**ON THE CONDITION OF THE FIRST NATIONAL**